Carolina Observer.

VOL. XII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 12, 1829. [NO. 610.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,

$2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENT inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Hats.

I have just received, and will continue to keep on hand, (being supplied from a manufactory in N. York) an assortment of fashionable HATS, and offer them at New York Retail prices.

W. L. HAWLEY.

Jan. 29, 1829.

Private Boarding House.

MY House is open for the accommodation of Boarders, on reasonable terms, by the year, week, or the day. And I would take School children for any length of time.

H. POTTER.

Fayetteville, Jan. 21, 1829—7tf.

TANNER'S OIL, in barrels, and Window Glass, just received and for sale by

JOHN HUSKE.

December 22.

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

WILL expose to public sale, for cash, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 2d day of March next, the following lands, or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon for the year 1827, and charges.

100 acres of land listed by Duncan Brown, lying on Rockfish,	tax due,	$1 60
100 by Duncan Black, on Rockfish and Gillis branch,		3 65
100 by Angus Colquhoun, on Jumping Gulley		98
100 by Thomas Davis Esq. on Rockfish and Jumping Gully,		13 38
100 by do. do. on Falls of Rockfish,		
100 by do. do. on Big & Little Rockfish		
100 by do. do. on do. do. do.		
100 by do. do. for the estate of R. Wilkinson, on Rockfish		19
100 by do. do. for estate of Norman Shaw		19
100 by Daniel McPherson, on Buckhead creek		38
100 by Lauchlin McLean, on Rockfish,		2 53
100 by Malcolm McNeill, on Gaulberry		2 34
100 by Hugh McDonald, on Aspie's creek		2 94
206 1-3 by John McPherson, on Rockfish and Beaver creeks		7 37
265 by James Sims, on Willis's creek		7 60
100 by William Simmons, on Sandy Run		94
100 Richard Washburn, on Little Rockfish		98
162½ by Malcom McPherson, on Beaver creek		7 12
100 by Alexander McRae, on Little Rockfish		2 85
54 by Janet Campbell, on the Yadkin Road		1 79
49 by John Munroe, on Middle creek		1 42
50 do do. Morganton road		
100 by Neill McCraney, on Beaver creek		76
100½ by Nancy McArther, on McArther's creek		76
100 by Geo. McDuffie, near the Yadkin road		2 00
100 by do do, on McDuffie's creek		
100 by do do, on the waters of Beaver creek		
45 by Angus Ray, Miller, on Puppy creek		1 50
136 by John Ray, Long street on Yadkin road		2 74
150 by Charles Smith, on the waters of Carver's creek,		38
100 by Robert Torry, on Skipper creek		99
100 by do do., on Cross creek		10
100 by Archibald McMillan, on Stewart's creek		10
100 by Christen McDonald, Nicholson's creek		1 35
125 by Malcom McMillan, Little River		1 71
100 by Nancy McNeill Shupen		70
200 by Neill McNeill, Little River		3 15
100 by Absalom Strickland, Little River		25

JOHN BLACK, *Sheriff*,
By DAVID GILLIS, *Dep. Shff.*

December 5th, 1828.—7-ts

The Subscribers

Are this week receiving in part their FALL Supply of

GROCERIES,

The whole of which are expected by the first arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, and will comprise a very *general Assortment* of every article in their line, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally. Their stock will in part, comprise the following articles, viz:

20 Hhds. N. O. and P. R. Sugars,
35 bbls. loaf and lump do.
220 bags prime Coffee,
5 do heavy Sumatra Pepper,
4 do Jamaica Spice,
5 do race Ginger,
100 do Shot, assorted Nos.
80 ps. Dundee Bagging, 42 inches,
4 do twilled Sacking,
50 coils hemp bale Rope,
200 lbs. bailing Twine,
1000 lbs. bar Lead,
700 do Epsome Salts,
1000 do Alum,
1000 do Dutch Madder,
2 ceroons sp. flt. Indigo, (warranted a genuine article,)
2 hhds. Eng. Copperas,
20 kegs Eng. white Lead, (ground in oil,)
50 bbls. Brandy and Whiskey,
30 do N. E. Rum,
20 do American Gin,
2 hhds. Jamaica Spirits,
1 do N. O. Rum,
3 pipes Cogniac Brandy,
2 do old Holland Gin,
1 hhd. W. I. Shrub,
6 qur casks sweet Malaga } WINES.
4 do do Teneriffe,
2 do do Corsica,
8 do do Muscat,
3 do do old Madeira,
½ pipe do do.
2 qr. casks Port
12 do boxes imp'l. & G. Pr. } TEAS.
¼ chest Hyson
25 boxes glass,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder.
100 do Nails, assorted sizes,
100 doz. weeding Hoes,
200 pair trace Chains,
10 tons Iron, assorted sizes,

With a *variety* of other articles in their line, which they offer low for cash. Highest prices paid for all kinds of country prnduce.

HORTON, HUTTON & CO.

October 9, 1828. 92-tf.

Bills of Exchange,

Just printed and for sale at this Office.

Wholesale and Retail

LEATHER & SHOE STORE.

THE Subscriber is opening an Extensive Assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, and offers them by the case, dozen, or at retail, low for cash.

Also,

Northern Sole LEATHER, white and red,
Skirting Leather,
Upper do.
Philadelphia Calf Skins, first quality,
Seal Skins,
Lining Skins and Binding,
Cochineal and blue goat coach Linings,
Hatters Linings, shoe Thread, &c. &c. &c.

☞ *BOOTS and SHOES* of every description made to measure as usual of the best materials and workmanship.

W. L. HAWLEY,
Person St. two doors from Market Square.

October 30. 95-tf.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Harrisburg, dated Harrisburg, Jan. 17th, 1829.

The celebrated Mrs. Royal has been in this place for some days, with a view, as is commonly reported, of collecting materials for another volume of her "*Black Book*." She is a woman, probably seventy years of age, with very sharp eyes, and a great deal of vivacity, professing the highest veneration for the masonic fraternity, and a most cordial detestation of priests, missions, bible societies, tract societies, and christianity in general. On Sunday last, she was accompanied to the Episcopal Church by General Ogle. On leaving the church after service, a splendid Barouche, drawn by a pair of cream coloured horses, attended by six out riders was in waiting, into which she was politely handed by the General, and conveyed to her lodgings at Mrs. Buchler's. It so happened, whether from the prevalence of an epidemic at Harrisburg, or from some other cause I know not, but so it was, that the general, the lady, and all their attendants wore spectacles—those of the outriders, green ones. This novel spectacle, or rather these *spectacles*, must have been novel to the citizens of Harrisburg, as a large concourse of spectators assembled at every point from which a view of it was likely to be obtained. On the day following she was escorted to the Capitol in the same style.

The Hells in Washington.—This is the caption of an article which appeared in the United States Telegraph of the 7th ult. and is borrowed from the title given to gambling establishments in London, of which a man named Crockford is the proprietor of the principal or most extensive Hell. The Hells in Washington, though on a smaller scale than those of London, are represented in the article before us, under the signature of *C Botcler*, constable of the 3d ward, as of frightful magnitude. He says that the business of gambling in the city of Washington, is legalised by the ordinances of the City only imposing a fine of $20 for each day's offence. When sought to be enforced, it is sometimes paid, and the gambling continues, but frequently the party goes to jail and obtains his discharge under the insolvent law. He states that during the last year judgments had been obtained upon complaints made by him alone for 3060 dollars, nearly the whole of which has been paid over to the corporate authorities. During the month of December, 720 dollars had been collected by him for fines levied on the Hells of the 3d ward, and that the evil is increasing. What must be the amount of *business* done in these gambling hells, which can afford to pay such sums for license or permission? and what can be the kind of government which draws a revenue from such a source?—*Lancaster Gaz.*

Important to Cotton Growers.—It has been known that Cotton seed yielded a considerable portion of oil of excellent quality. The difficulty of expressing it, in consequence of the quantity and absorbing quality of the integuments of the kernal, has been so great, that heretofore no great quantity of the oil has been made. We are happy to announce that a highly respectable gentleman of Petersburg has invented a machine, by which the seed is completely hulled, and prepared for the easy expression of the oil. The importance of this invention to the southern country may be appreciated from the fact, that the inventor is erecting a Cotton Gin and will be shortly prepared to gin cotton for the seed only. We believe the present price of ginning is every tenth pound. So that in fact the Cotton Grower will have an addition made to his crop of one tenth of the whole, by the introduction of this valuable machine. When it is borne in mind that the seed at present is of little or no value, it is apparent that the invention adds greatly to the resources of the southern states, and must we should think exert a friendly influence on their prosperity. We hope the inventor may be rewarded in a substantial manner, and share a fate different from that of the unfortunate Whitney.

Political Arena.

The same books, and similar studies, affect students differently, according to the temperament of each individual; thus, by drinking deeply of the same wine, one man will do nothing but dance or sing, another weep, or fight.

From the Raleigh Register.

DEBATE ON THE BANK QUESTION.

Mr. Potter (the Chairman of the Committee) rose, and moved the adoption of the Resolution reported by the minority committee, in preference to that recommended by the majority. Mr. P. after some prefatory remarks, which he had partly made before the Reporter entered the Hall, in which he said the safety of the community depended upon the deliberations of the General Assembly on this subject, proceeded to dilate on the evidence which had been adduced before the Committee to whom this matter had been referrred.

Mr. P. said he would first advert to the manner in which the capital stock of the several Banks had been raised; and for this purpose he would refer to the statement made to the Committee by the gentleman from Newbern, who is president of the bank of that town, (Mr. Gaston) He states, "that the charter of that Bank was granted in 1804. How the shares were then paid for, he does not know. By the act of 1814, the charter of the Bank was prolonged, and an enlargement of its stock authorized, by a subscription for additional shares, which were to be paid for in ten instalments. These were paid, as all other debts, in whatever was regarded as money, or the representative of money. Very little was received in gold or silver. The greater part was paid in Bank notes of the State; and, no doubt, the means of making the deferred payments, were, in many instances, procured by additional loans from the Banks. The act of 1814, in providing for these additional shares, says nothing of paying them in gold or silver, and that such a requisition could avail nothing, as the gold and silver could have been obtained only from the Banks."

It follows, said Mr. P. from this statement, that in 1814, the Banks had in their possession all the gold and silver coin in the country. Gold and silver, it is stated could be obtained only from the Banks.

Mr. P. then read Mr. G's answer to the question, "Has the Bank of Newbern paid its notes in specie on demand?" Ans. "In the war, the Banks of this State, as of all the southern and middle States, suspended specie payments. At what precise period after the close of the war, they were punctually resumed, I cannot say; but I think in the summer of 1817. In 1819, the runs on the Bank for specie were very heavy. It became certain that the Bank could not supply this continued drain, unless it compelled its debtors to make large payments. The expedient was then resorted to, in concert with the other Banks of the State, to refuse specie to the brokers, who principally annoyed the institutions. The Bank has since been *irregular* in the payment of specie. It has paid when it had the means of payment—and when it had not the means of payment, it made the best arrangements in its power with those who presented demands against it."

Taking these two statements together, said Mr. P. and to what do they amount? That, during the war, the Banks suspended specie payments, which were not resumed until 1817. So that when this additional stock was granted to the Cape Fear and Newbern Banks, they were not specie-paying Banks. They had, it is acknowledged, at the time all the gold and silver coin in their possession; but they did not chuse to part with it.

How, then, was it possible, at the time these two Banks increased their capitals, the one $575,000, and the other $525,000, to add any thing to their means of doing business?

The plain inference is, that these Banks manufactured this additional capital of 1,100,000 dollars.

The Banks, nevertheless, proceeded to issue notes on this capital; and if they issued, as they were authorised to do, three for one, they loaned between three and four million of dollars in their notes, bearing no interest, in exchange for the well secured notes of the people, bearing an interest of six per cent. These individuals, might as well have issued their own notes, as to have gone into a large Brick House, called a Bank, and issued notes on no better foundation.

It appears, then, that all the interest received on this assumed capital, has been improperly extorted from individuals, without any corresponding banking capital to authorise the loans upon which it was paid.

The gentleman from Newbern, in giving his testimony to the committee, had said he did not know how the original stock of the Bank of Newbern was paid for; but Judge Seawell and Mr. Meares, in their testimony, say that nearly the whole of the paper money of the State had been obtained by the Newbern and Cape Fear Banks, which was kept and used by them as a defence, to ward off specie payments.

Mr. P. said he would next enquire how the capital of the State Bank had been raised; and for this purpose he read an extract from the statement made by Judge Seawell, who states, "that he was originally one of the Commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions for stock; that one fourth of each share subscribed for, he is confident, was paid in gold and silver to the commissioners at the time of subscribing; and after it was certified to the principal Bank, by the respective branches, that the sum required to authorise the bank to go into operation, the mother bank, the only part of the institution which discounted a note, did discount one only, in order to call in the second instalment, which by the charter, was payable in sixty days thereafter. The payments after the first instalment, of course, were paid to the Cashier in gold and silver, as far as this witness has any knowledge of this payment, and he feels satisfied such was the fact. After the second instalment was paid in, the Bank then went into operation to a considerable extent; and it is the belief of this witness, that the remaining two instalments were paid generally in the notes of the Bank. The witness feels considerable confidence in this opinion, from the well known fact that nearly the whole of the paper money of the State had been obtained by the Newbern and Cape Fear Banks, and used by them as a defence; that the circulating medium at that time consisted almost entirely of Newbern and Cape Fear Bank paper, including the issues of the State Bank; and though the State Bank was quite able to meet the call of such notes as might be brought to obtain specie to pay the third instalment, as that course would not have actually increased the amount of specie in the Bank, he feels satisfied that the notes of the Bank were taken in payment of the third instalment, and he presumes the same thing was done in most instances in payment of the fourth instalment, as the State Bank had not at that time forced the local Banks to deliver up the paper money."

Judge Seawell further adds, "that the stock not sold in the first instance, was directed to be sold in 1819, not for the purpose of increasing the legal capacity of contracting debt, but to enable them to extinguish some portion of that which actually existed."

It was evident, Mr. P. said, that the $424,000 of Stock last subscribed, was added in order to enable the Bank to extinguish a part of the existing debt, and the charter required that three-fourths of the subscription should be paid in specie. Yet payment was allowed to be made in Bank notes of the State, which could not then be considered specie-paying Institutions, as in June, 1819, the Banks had agreed to discontinue payments in specie.

As no specie was received for this stock, Mr. P. said, it might be considered as fabricated by the Bank. Admitting that the original capital of the Cape Fear and Newbern Banks, and the two first instalments of the State Bank, were paid in specie, the whole amount of specie received by all the Banks would be only about $900,000. Yet notes of these Banks had been issued to the amount of three millions and upwards—a great portion of which was issued in violation of their charters, and the interest on which they were no way entitled to.

To prove that the State Bank had been in the habit of receiving more than legal interest for loans, Mr. P. referred to the testimony of Mr. Birdsall, who stated, "that the principal Bank has required from applicants for discounts an exchange of specie, United States, or Virginia Bank notes, equal to the amount of the discount. It has also made loans at ninety days, payable in the above named funds; also in three equal instalments at 90 days each.

It is in evidence, that in the year 1819, after specie payments were suspended, that our Bank notes sunk to 15 per cent. below par, but soon rose again to 6 per cent. From that time to the present, the State Bank has been in the habit of requiring from persons applying for loans, an exchange of specie funds for their notes to an amount equal to the loan required. And what, Mr. P. asked, was the effect of this operation? Suppose their notes at 5 per cent. below par only.—The person borrowing $1,000, loses 50 dollars by the exchange, and only gets 950 dollars for his note of 1,000. So that while the Directors of the Bank have been purchasing their notes at New York and Petersburg at seven or eight per cent. they have forced persons applying for loans to receive the same notes at par. And when persons have come to them to ask for payment of their notes in specie, the officers of the Bank have had the assurance to tender them an oath, to declare that they had not purchased them, but had received them in the regular course of their business.

It is clear, said Mr. P. that the Banks of the State have now debts due from the People of nearly four times the amount of the present circulating medium. They have already considerably reduced the amount of the Bank notes in circulation; yet such is the amount of the premiums they have received on loans, that in effecting this, their debt has been but little reduced.

It seemed to him, in the language of the Report of the minority of the Committee to whom this subject was referred, that the present is a question not only whether our constituents shall live under a government of laws, or a government of corporations; but it involves the question of preserving the liberties of the people.

To obtain the redress sought for, may be attended with some difficulty; but though it may be difficult, it will not be found impracticable. It is in the power of the Lgislature to do much towards curing the evils complained of; and the people look to this body with bleeding hearts for the decision of this question, though they are silent. If their feelings were to be expressed, they would speak in a voice that would rend these walls. Their's is an agony that cannot last long; we must afford them relief, or the consequences may be of the most serious kind.

In order more fully to explain his views and the views of those who act with him, he would take the liberty of reading a bill which he had prepared for carrying these views into effect, and which he would submit to the consideration of the Committee.—Mr. P. then read the following bill:

A Bill directing a prosecution against the several Banks of this State, and regulating the proceedings therein, and to restore and preserve the character of the circulating medium.

Whereas, it appears to the Legislature that the State Bank, the Bank of Newbern, and Bank of Cape Fear have violated their charters and committed great frauds on the people of North Carolina, whereby said Banks have forfeited the powers and privileges granted in their charters: Therefore

Be it resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, That the Attorney General be, and he is hereby directed forthwith to institue a judicial inquiry into the conduct of the said several Banks; and that he prosecute such inquiry by writ of quo warranto or other legal process; and to prevent unnecessary delay and obstruction to such investigation,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Supreme Court of North Carolina does and shall possess jurisdiction of all cases of abuse of trusts and violations of charter by corporations, or the individual members thereof; and shall be authorised to proceed against the same by presentment, indictment, scire facias, quo warranto, or such other writ or process as the case may require, the same being conformable to the principles and usage of the law, and for that purpose shall be authorised to summon juries from any of the counties within the State, and require the attendance of witnesses, and the attendance and services of the officers of the law, under rules analogous to those which apply to other suits and proceedings in law and equity.

II. Be it further enacted, That upon a judgment or decree of forfeiture being had, in the investigation [illegible] against the said several Banks aforesaid, or either of them, the Court shall appoint commissioners, and take from them bond with sufficient security for the faithful performance of their duty, whose duty it shall be forthwith to take possession of the property, debts, evidences of debts, and effects so forfeited or condemned, and hold the same subject to the further order and decree of the Court, and the future directions of the Legislature; and to enable the said commissioners to discharge their duty, it shall and may be lawful for them, under such rules as the Court may establish, to arrest, if necessary, the officers of the Banks, and others, in possession of property debts, evidences of debts, or effects, forfeited or condemned as aforesaid; to examine them on oath, and to summon and examine other witnesses on oath, touching the said matters; and to compel the said officers and others in possession of property, debts, evidences of debts, or effects, forfeited or condemned as aforesaid; to deliver up the same into the hands of the said commissioners, under the penalty of imprisonment during their contumacy; and the said commissioners are hereby authorised to command the attendance and services of the officers of the law, in the several counties of this State, so far as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act; and the said officers are hereby enjoined and commanded to carry into effect the lawful orders of the said commissioners, under the same penalties as would attach to their refusal or neglect to execute the orders of the several Courts of law and equity now established in this State.

III. Be it further enacted, That the property, debts, evidences of debts and effects, which shall remain in the hands of the commissioners aforesaid, after making the disbursements required by the orders and decrees of the court, shall by the said commissioners be held subject to the directions of the Legislature at its future sessions; and the said commissioners, at the time they receive their commissions from the court, which said commissions are hereby directed to be made out under the hands and seals of the Judges, and approved by the Governor, who shall append thereto an order to the officers of the State, civil and mi-litary, requiring them to execute the lawful commands of said commissioners, and attest the same by the great seal of the State, shall, in the presence and under the direction of the court, swear that they will support the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution and Laws of North Carolina, and faithfully discharge their duties as commissioners; and again when they have finished their duties, they shall make out and deliver to the court a detailed statement in writing of their proceedings, and they shall swear to the truth of the same, and that they have truly, honestly and faithfully accounted for all the property, debts, and evidences of debts and effects of every description whatever, which may have come into their hands as commissioners; and for their services in this behalf, they shall receive such compensation, recommended by the Court, as the Legislature at its future session may deem just, they being hereby authorised in the mean time, to defray their *necessary expenses* out of the funds which may come into their hands as commissioners; and to prevent the destruction, transfer or concealment of any of the property, debts, evidences of debts, or effects of the aforesaid Banks, or either of them, it is hereby declared to be an indictable offence, punishable by fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court aforesaid, for the officers, or either of them, of the said several Banks, or either of them, to destroy, transfer, or conceal, by any mode whatever, any of the accounts, books, property, debts, evidences of debts or effects whatever, belonging to the said several Banks aforesaid, or either of them; and it shall be lawful for the commissioners aforesaid to seize such accounts, books, property, debts, evidences of debts, and effects, wherever they may or can be found, and every assignment, or other transfer, made by any officer of either of the Banks aforesaid, of any property, debt, or evidence of debt, belonging to either of the Banks aforesaid, is hereby declared to be utterly void, and of no effect; and to prevent injury to persons holding notes on the present Banks, in consequence of any depreciation of those notes which might otherwise be occasioned by the proceedings hereinbefore directed, the Governor is hereby authorised and requested to make proclamation, pledging the faith of the State for the redemption of the notes aforesaid; and be it further enacted, that in all cases of dissolutions of corporations, which may hereafter occur, either under the investigation herein directed, or otherwise, such dissolution shall not work an extinguishment either of the debts due to or from such corporation.

The bill was laid on the table. Mr. Potter said, he wished to act towards the Banks as he would act towards individuals who had offended against the laws. All he desired was, that the officers of the Banks should answer to the law for the abuses of the trusts which had been confided to them. It could not be possible that such transcendant frauds could be committed on the community, and that no laws should reach them. He had no doubt, if the Legislature did its duty, that the Attorney General would bring these Institutions to a proper account. He pledged himself to produce sufficient evidence to convict them of all the charges contained in the Report which he had had the honor to make to this House; and in which case, he had no doubt, a decree of forfeiture would be obtained against them, and their franchises would revert to the people. The Supreme Court will appoint Commissioners to take possession of the Bank property and effects, which they will hold until a decision of the cause. In the mean time, proceedings would be taken against the Presidents and Directors of these Institutions, which will bring them before the Court, and oblige them to render a complete account of their doings from the commencement of the operations of the Banks. Nor did he conceive any difficulty in effecting this object, as the whole could be reduced to figures. He was for taking from these men what they had drawn from the people in violation of the law, and of handing over the proceeds to the officers of a new Bank of the State which he wished to see established, which should be authorised to borrow on the faith of the State, such an amount in specie as may be necessary for conducting the operations of such Bank in a proper and efficient manner.

In the mean time, to prevent depreciation of the

Bank notes now in circulation, he proposed that the Governor should issue his Proclamation pledging the faith of the State for their payment; and as there existed no doubt as to the solvency of the Banks, and they had good security for the debts due to them, this could be done without risk to the State.

The objection made to the proposed course, that it will be attended with some trouble and difficulty, ought to have no weight. It could not be expected that the people could be extricated from the distress in which a mischievous Banking system of twenty years had involved them, without trouble. But he believed the course which he proposed was the best which could be adopted, and he called on gentlemen of talents in the Committee to aid him in carrying it into effect. Hitherto, he had received but little aid; but he trusted that having now brought the subject fully before the Committee, that he should receive the aid of those superior legal talents which were necessary to carry into effect the measure proposed.

Mr. GASTON'S SPEECH.

Mr. Gaston rose and said,

Mr Chairman: When the Speaker of this House did me the honor to name me as one of the members of the Committee of investigation, I requested to be excused from that service, and the House had the goodness to grant my request. I had recently been called, at a critical moment, and under circumstances which made it my duty not to decline the invitation, to preside over the affairs of one of the Banks of the State. As enquiries were to be made, which, in their result *might* implicate that Institution, obvious considerations of delicacy forbade me from desiring to be one of the inquest. That examination has been made—the evidence is before us—and we are now called upon to act. It is my bounden duty as one of the members of this body, to decide upon the course which ought to be pursued. I should be a traitor to the dearest interests of those by whose unsolicited suffrage I stand here, I should desert my country at the moment of her need, if I did not now perform the part which my conscience and judgment pronounce to be right.

On a subject so important as that before the Committee, it is necessary that we should discard all prepossession and prejudice, examine calmly and judge without passion. Would that the enquiry had been thus conducted! Much would have been saved of legislative dignity and State character. Many unfounded charges would have been instantly dismissed—many misrepresentations of facts—much absurdity of reasoning—and not a little of unbecoming invective would have been spared. As far as depends on me, the evil already too great shall not be increased. I shall anxiously avoid that angry tone of discussion which is so unfavorable to the discernment of truth.

At the head of the list of accusations subscribed by seven gentlemen of the Committee, stands the charge against the Banks of Cape Fear and Newbern, of not having required gold and silver from the subscribers of the additional stock authorised by the act of 1814. These Banks are accused of having manufactured this stock—of having thrown out millions of additional notes upon a fictitious increase of capital—and of having thus robbed the people of 200,000 dollars annually, under the pretext of law. What are the grounds on which this accusation stands? These Banks had been created in 1804, and there is not a pretence that their *original* capitals were not paid in gold and silver as the law required. At this time the money of the country consisted of gold and silver, and also of the paper currency emitted by the State in the years 1783 and 1785, which was by law a tender in payment of all debts. In the year 1810 the State chartered the State Bank, and pledged its faith that during the continuance of that charter no new Bank should be established. By the fundamental provisions of that charter, the paper currency was not to be a tender in payment of debts due to or from that corporation. During the war all the Banks south of New England suspended specie payments, and this disregard of all legal obligation was acquiesced in universally. The Banks of Cape Fear and Newbern committed no breach of the law in declining specie payments. They had possession of most of the paper currency. They had by law a right to use it, and they did use it as a shield for their specie.—The period was approaching when their charters were to expire. The stockholders wished for an extension of the time, and the State could not establish a new Bank. The capitals of the banks of Cape Fear and Newbern were together but $500,000, while the capital of the State bank alone was a million six hundred thousand. To have some counterbalance to this dreaded monopoly was deemed by the Legislature all important to the community. The Legislature also influenced by the cries of the people, who were importunate for money, more money, was anxiously desirous to increase the banking capital.—When therefore, the Cape Fear and Newbern banks applied for a prolongation of their charters, the State refused the request, unless these banks would agree to an enlargement of their capitals! Increase, said they, your capital stocks to 800,000 dollars each, so that together you may form a check to the State bank, admit us largely into the company, and we will extend your charters to the day when the charter of the State bank shall expire, and when we shall be at liberty to establish as many new banks as we please. The terms were hard. The stockholders knew full well that a small efficient capital yielded a higher *proportionate* profit than a large one equally efficient. They knew too that this increase would add nothing to their *efficient* capital There was no specie in the State but what the banks held, and the banks paid no specie. But they must either accept the boon on these terms or decline it altogether—and they did accept. In *all* the preceding charters of the banks of the State, the shares subscribed for stock were required to be paid "in gold or silver," but in the extended and enlarged charters of 1814, *these* words are *purposely omitted*. In these last, the State had allotted to her one hundred thousand dollars of the new stock in each of the banks—and how was this addition to its capital to be made? For 18,000 dollars the State was to pay—*nothing;* for $41,000 it was to pay in certain Treasury notes thereafter to be issued, which had no mark, character or semblance of value, but that they were receivable at the Public Treasury in payment of public dues; and for the remaining $41,000 the State was to pay at any time before the expiration of the charter. The shares to be subscribed by individuals were to be paid one-tenth down, and the remainder in deferred payments of ten dollars each, every sixty days thereafter; and by express enactment it was declared that after the year 1816 the old paper currency should *cease to be a tender to or from the Banks.*

Where then is to be found the pretext for the assertion that the new subscribers were bound to pay in *gold and silver?* If a subscriber owed an instalment of 100 dollars on his subscription and at the time prescribed for payment tendered to the bank its own notes for that sum, could the bank have refused the tender? If it had dared to refuse, would not the law have compelled it to accept it? If it had said, you, sir, must pay in *money* the lawful tender of the country and not in these notes; his answer was irresistible, then pay me these same notes in money the lawful tender of the country, and I am ready to return the same money to you. Need more be said to shew that this charge is beneath notice? But these same virulent accusers of the banks add that a few *favoured* individuals paid in their own notes. Sir, straws show which way the wind blows. How do these gentlemen learn that *these* were "favoured" individuals? The Bank was in full operation. Its main business was in discounting of good paper—and with the application of the proceeds it had no concern, and over them it had no controul. If the borrower chose to apply the proceeds to the paying of the deferred instalments on his shares he had a right to do so, and the bank was precisely in the same state as it would have been in had the stockholder actually paid for his stock, and the bank had lent to a stranger. Gentlemen seem to suppose that it is a very easy matter to put a note into the bank and thus pay for stock. It is sir, easy to put a note *in*, but the mischief is how to get it *out*. Thence you do not come until you have paid the uttermost farthing. If then there was any manufacture of stock, it was such as the State ordered to be manufactured, and its minerals, texture, workmanship and fashion were precisely such as the Legislature had willed.

But, Sir, the part of this accusation which next follows, is of a more grave character. These investigators, who had an unlimited authority to send for persons and papers, *assume*, that on this fabricated capital, the Banks of Cape Fear and Newbern "must have put in circulation between three and four millions of notes"—and thence conclude, that by a "foul and illegal extortion" they have drawn from the people, by way of interest, something like 200,000 dollars annually!!" I cannot believe that any one of the individuals who advance this charge would be base enough to assert knowing it to be untrue. But yet sir, it is untrue. It is asserted without a particle of evidence to support it. It is asserted without pains having been taken to ascertain how the fact was. It is asserted in direct contradiction to evidence which they have themselves reported, but which I must presume their zeal for condemnation would not permit them to notice. It will be seen, sir, that the President of the bank of Cape Fear informed the Committee (see his answer to the 2d interrogatory) that the largest amount of paper which that bank *ever* had in circulation was in the year 1819, and that it a little exceeded $700,000—was not *equal* in amount by $100,000 to its capital stock—instead of being, as these gentlemen rashly assume, three times that amount. In the answers which I gave to the written questions propounded to me with respect to the bank of Newbern, I proffered to procure for the Committee any detailed information which they might desire, and had the least intimation been given me, that information was needed on this point, it should have been procured. Here I have it not—except that on recurrence to the Journals of the Legislature for 1819, I find it stated by the Committee of Investigation, that the notes in circulation of the bank of Cape Fear a little exceed seven hundred thousand, and those of the bank of Newbern are not quite six hundred thousand dollars. What ought to be the anguish—the self-reproach of every honorable man whose name is subscribed to that accusation, for having thus *rashly* and untruly charged with "foul and illegal extortion," men, who for fair character, for uprightness and honor, will not shrink from a comparison with an equal number chosen from this body or any other?

The next charge respects the mode in which the capital stock of the State bank was paid for. The charter for this institution directed that its capital stock should consist of one million six hundred thousand dollars, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each—that three-fourths of the amount of each share subscribed should be paid in gold and silver and the remaining fourth either in gold or silver or the paper currency emitted in 1783 and 1785—that one fourth of the amount of each share should be paid at the time of subscription, the second fourth within sixty days *after the Bank should go into operation*, the third instalment within one hundred and twenty days, and the last fourth within twelve months thereafter. The act further required that as soon as twelve thousand five hundred dollars should be actually paid in at each of the places named, the stockholders should proceed to choose Directors and *forthwith* commence the operation of a bank in each of the enumerated towns. It was also enacted (with some exceptions not necessary now to be considered,) that the paper currency before mentioned should not be a tender to or from the said bank. The evidence establishes that the two first instalments, or a part of them, were paid in the notes of the bank. This receipt by the bank, of its own notes, in payment of the instalments which became due after it went into operation, is said to be illegal. There is, to my mind, such an obvious absurdity in this charge, that I scarcely know how to make it more evident by any explanation. The bank was compelled to go into operation, and at seven different towns in the State, before it could call for any deferred instalment. The operation alluded to, was the making of loans and the discounting of bills and notes. It could make no loans nor discounts without throwing into circulation its own paper. This paper, it was bound by law to redeem with gold and silver—and the offence charged is, in substance, that it did so redeem its paper. For when the stockholder came forward with the notes of the bank, and offered them in payment of a deferred instalment—that is to say, of a debt for which the bank could claim gold or silver, if the bank refused, it would have been to all intents and purposes, a refusal to pay specie for its notes on demand. It was the duty of the bank to give specie for them—and it was the duty of the receiver to return the money in payment for his instalments; and because the idle ceremony, of first paying the money for the notes, and then taking it back, was not complied with, the omission of a nugatory form, is alleged as a breach of charter.

As to the charge of a flagrant violation of charter, by opening books in the year 1818 to receive subscriptions for the 4240 shares of stock not subscribed for in the first instance, it is at least equally destitute of foundation as that which I have last considered.—By the act of 1811 ch. 806, sec. 3, the Legislature directed that the State Bank should at such time as might be convenient to the Directors, open books to receive subscriptions for this stock—and if they did not do so before the first of January, 1820, the Legislature commanded that it should then be done forthwith. The session of 1817, arrived, and the books had not yet been opened. The Legislature then passed a resolution expressing their desire that it should no longer be delayed—and in compliance with this resolution the Directors opened the books accordingly. Now what is the complaint? That they opened the books to receive such subscription?—They had unquestionable authority to do so, and the Legislature requested them to use the authority.—That their own notes and the notes of the banks of the State were received in payment? The banks *then* all paid specie, the notes all represented specie, and were, to the State bank, to all intents, specie. Something is said, by those who criminate this proceeding, about a "scribbling process," which I find a difficulty in understanding These gentlemen surely mistake the meaning of Mr. Seawell's testimony. It is perfectly perspicuous, however. This gentleman tells you, that the bank was aware that it would acquire by this additional subscription no increase of ability to issue more paper, and that it had no desire to issue more. The only benefit to be obtained from the subscription, and thus letting new partners into a share of the profits of the institution, would be a retirement (as it is termed) of a part of the notes of the bank and a consequent diminution of its debt.

An idea seems to have been taken up, that by the charter of the State bank, there is a limitation on the issues of *each* branch—and that each constituent part of the corporation was to have no more paper in circulation than bore a defined proportion, say three for one, to the part of the capital stock assigned to and subscribed at it. This is a clear mistake. The only limitation on the issues of the bank, is to be found in the clause prescribing that "the *total* amount of the *debt* which the *said corporation* shall at any time owe, shall not exceed four millions eight hundred thousand dollars." This has no application to the relative issues of the Parent bank and its several branches. It is true, that in prescribing the duties of the Directors of the Parent or Principal bank, the law directs that in the orders which they shall give to the branches in the making of discounts, they shall pay "*due* regard to the amount of capital *actually possessed* by the several establishments." It is not a little difficult to define precisely what is meant by these words, but no meaning can be assigned which should preclude the Directors of the institution from giving such orders to those of the subordinate branches as might make their respective issues correspond with their ability to meet them.

And permit me to say, sir, for I find many crude notions prevailing on the subject of Banks, that this ability does not depend on observing a given ratio between the cash subscribed, or the cash in Bank, and the notes issued. It depends principally on the proportion between the demand and the supply. If a Bank issues more paper than is required for the advantageous transaction of business, the redundant issues will be returned, and the specie must be drawn out. If it never issues more than is needful for this purpose, a small amount of specie is sufficient to meet all the calls upon it. In a community where half a million is required for the purposes of circulation, a solvent Bank with a hundred thousand dollars in its vaults, can more safely discount five times the amount of this efficient capital, than one with a million of dollars in actual gold and silver, can issue twice that sum. The only mode by which it is practicable to ascertain what issues are needed, and how to apportion the supply to the demand, is to be found in the redemption of paper whenever it is presented for payment. Unfortunately, soon after the amount of notes in North Carolina was suddenly and extensively increased by the establishment of the State Bank, the war came on, and during the war this test was not applied. No Banks south of the Hudson paid specie. Such was the excessive demand for money, as it was termed, that the Bank notes of this State were called for more rapidly than they could be supplied, and were most extensively diffused over the southern and south-western States. Yet no depreciation ensued. The supply did not exceed—did not equal, the then unnatural demand. And for two years after the war, a state of extravagant mercantile enterprise, of unbounded speculation, of what was falsely supposed, unprecedented prosperity, succeeded—a state quite as unnatural and as unfavorable to fair banking experiments, as the state of war. The issues of the Banks were by no means disproportionate to the specie in their vaults. They had collected and treasured up large sums—and perhaps there were few Banks in the Union which had so much specie, compared with their notes in circulation, as the Banks of North Carolina. But their issues exceeded what the business of the country required—what its circulation could absorb and employ. The whole paper money which can fairly circulate in a country never can much exceed the gold and silver of which it supplies the place, and which, but for that paper, would probably be there found in circulation. If more be thrown out, what is not needed for effecting the necessary exchanges, will be returned for redemption. If redeemed, the Banks are drained of specie—if not redeemed, the paper must depreciate. The year 1818, brought back upon the Banks their redundant issues. They were punctually and faithfully redeemed, until the money in their vaults was almost exhausted. Still the drain continued, and it was perfectly evident that unless it could be stopped, or the reservoir replenished by timely supplies, the last dollar would be drawn out. There is little doubt now what is the course which ought to have been pursued. The Banks ought to have called upon their debtors for payment of considerable instalments. This would have checked the current, as well as furnished the supply. But, sir, let none of us blame too harshly those who adopted a different policy. It is easy to judge after the event is over. To have demanded large payments from the debtors to the Banks at that time—at the moment when collapse had succeeded to excitement—when a most distressing depression in the price of property, produce and labor, had taken place of an extravagant and unnatural rise—would have spread dismay through the State. The public sentiment—the public feeling would not have endured it. The debtors had vested their loans in unproductive capital. Payment was not to be made, but at the most ruinous sacrifices. And who were the debtors? They were the stockholders—the directors—their friends—their neighbors—their fellow-citizens. It required more than stoic fortitude to send out against them the edict which was to cover the land with mourning. Consider the alarm—the indignation—expressed now, at the recent resolution of the State Bank, to collect by ten instalments at ninety days. Had it been attempted then, I hazard nothing by the assertion, that the influence which the State has in these institutions, would have been exerted, in union with the force of public opinion, to put down the attempt.

Can there be a doubt of the correctness of this assertion, when we recollect that the annunciation of the resolution adopted by the Banks in 1819, to refuse specie to Brokers, was received throughout the community with acclamations—and that both branches of the Legislature, in the succeeding winter, adopted the Report of the Committee, indirectly, if not expressly, sanctioning the act? I was individually consulted on this subject, before the resolution was adopted, and expressed my decided opposition to it. You can have no excuse for refusing specie, was my opinion, while you have a dollar to pay with. But men whose views were at least as pure as mine, and whose practical wisdom was entitled to higher respect than I could presume to claim, decided otherwise. "Let the brokers refuse our notes. They will circulate in the State and answer there all the purposes of money. We shall be spared the odium—and our country the mischiefs—of a pressure upon the debtors. The specie which we have shall be kept to answer the occasional exigencies of our citizens, and not be bestowed to reward those who depreciate our paper for the purposes of a gainful and wicked speculation." Unfortunately, the Brokers would not refuse our notes. They knew that the Banks were solvent, and that the laws compelled them to pay. The business was profitable, and the Courts of Justice secured its gains. The delay in the receipt of these gains was compensated by interest on their amount. The brokers continued, therefore, to drain the specie—if not in a steady stream, yet quite as effectually as before.—The Banks were less able to meet the calls of their regular customers, and the depreciation increased, which at once embarrassed the community, and enriched the speculators. The objects of the resolution were entirely frustrated.

Sir, the State Bank, and the Bank of Newbern, are charged in the most aggravated terms, with foul Usury, in granting accommodations to those who exchanged, or promised to exchange, specie or northern funds for their paper. It would have shewn a spirit of discrimination and of calm enquiry, had the accusers stated, as was unquestionably proved by the testimony of Mr. Sherwood Haywood, that no rule requiring such exchanges had ever been imposed by the Directors of the Bank of Newbern—that the practice existed but to a small extent, for a short time, and at one only of its agencies—that there the exchange was never made the condition on which the accommodation was granted—and that a failure to make the promised exchange never subjected the borrower to any other terms of renewal than those most indulgent terms accorded to all others.

It is a matter not very important in the present discussion, whether the charge of Usury can be truly predicated on these practices. For if Usury has been committed by the Banks, the punishment, as well as the means of redress, are precisely the same as if it had been committed by individuals. The debt tainted with Usury cannot be enforced at law. Twice the amount of the moneys usuriously lent are forfeited; and the Courts of Equity will protect every debtor from paying—and cause to be returned to every debtor who has paid more than the principal and interest of his loan. The Banks are no more privileged to commit Usury than individuals. Neither are they subjected to any other penal enactments for the act. But it is always right, if possible, that things should be designated by their appropriate names. That the practice alluded to has been oppressive to the borrowers, and in my humble judgment, injurious to the Institutions, is abundantly plain. In a community where there prevailed a rage for borrowing, such a practice enabled the applicant to gratify a fatal propensity, on most ruinous terms. The Banks themselves derived no benefit from the transaction. The very paper given out in exchange for specie, added to that advanced on the loan, was immediately returned upon them—increased the drain—and, from the difficulty of supplying it, increased also the depreciation. I have never hesitated to condemn the practice as at once foolish and pernicious. But, Sir, I know not how it can be stigmatised as Usury. If, indeed, the design to contract was to obtain a greater premium on the loan than the legal rate of interest, and the exchange was resorted to as a cover for that design, a Court of Justice would strip the transaction of the cover, and pronounce upon the act according to the intent of the parties. The law will not be cheated by an evasion, eluded by a shift, nor defeated by a contrivance. An exchange of notes for paper, may be resorted to as a stratagem to conceal a bargain for an usurious loan. If it be, of course it is to be regarded as a stratagem. But apart from such an intent, there is not—there cannot be—any usury, in promising to pay a debt in the legal currency of the country; or in giving money for a valid engagement to return the same on demand. I am not hazarding my own crude speculations on the subject, but am completely borne out by adjudication in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts in the case of *Portland Bank* v. *Storer, (7 Massachusetts Reports,* 433.) And the professional part of this Committee know and feel the respect which is due to the decision of a Tribunal, of which Theophilus Parsons was the presiding Magistrate.

The conclusion of Mr. Gaston's speech in our next.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE VALUE OF THE PUBLC LANDS.

The question has been asked "*are the Public Lands of any real value to the United States, and is it not true, as has been stated on the floor of Congress, that they cost more than they come to.*" This is an enquiry of great importance, and is best answered by reference to the documents accompanying the Message of the President for the two last years. As these documents are in possession of but few of your readers, and as this subject is just now occupying much of the attention of Congress and is of general interest, I send you the following statement of

FACTS.

The quantity of land sold up to 30th June, 1828, was 21,103,968 acres.

The amount of sales, up to 30th June, 1828, was $41,950,247 53.

There has been granted for support of Schools and Colleges, 7,841,947 acres.

There has been granted for Roads and Canals, 1,934,537 acres.

There has been granted for Military Bounties and Private Claims, 18,285,777 acres.

The quantity of land already surveyed and yet unsold is 210,273,300 acres.

The quantity of land in the U. S. *unceded,* is estimated at 750,000,000 acres.

"*The National Inheritance,*" as Mr. Adams has styled the Public domains, has cost, including every charge of purchase, surveying, and sale, $32,911,813.

But this sum covers the purchase money of Louisiana and Florida, which was paid for '*sovereignty* of that State and Territory, rather than for the *soil*: deduct, therefore, the $20,000,000 paid for Louisiana and Florida, and the *real* cost of the United States' Lands, is $12,911,813, which being deducted from the amount of sales, leaves a balance in favor of the Public Lands of $31,039,634.

And if we add to this sum the value of the lands given for Military Bounties or estimate the increase of bounty that would have been paid had the U. States had no lands to have offered the soldier, the *real* value of the lands would probably be equal to the amount of the sales, viz: $41,950,247.

It is said "that the cost of surveying and sale nearly equals the receipts;" so far from this being true, while the *per centage* on collecting the customs for 1826 cost 31 per cent., the cost of surveying and sale of the Public Lands was only 3 6-10 per cent.

There are now 210,273,300 acres of land already surveyed, and which if sold at the present prices, deducting cost of sale, would yield a nett revenue to the Treasury of $253,642,179.

FRANKLIN.

FOREIGN.

FROM EUROPE.

New York, Feb. 2.

The ship Geo. Clinton, Capt. Rawson, arrived on Saturday from Liverpool, brings accounts to the 27th Dec. The follow... comprises all we find of interest in our p...pers.

England.—The minister for foreign affairs and the Spanish Ambassador had ... quent interviews, supposed to relate to a ... neral amnesty for all the constitutional... and the promulgation of a charter.

London, Dec. 2...

It is stated from Moscow, under date ... 15th ult. that notwithstanding the abundant harvest of wheat in almost all the provinces most productive of the article, prices have been maintained very high in the govern... ment of Arel, Tamboff and others, owing to the incessant demand kept up for the ports of the Baltic, and the bad crops in ... ther countries.

The same accounts are given from Taganroc, under date of the 5th (17th) ultimo. An order had been received by a commercial house from Trieste for 22,000 chetwects, which immediately forced up the price of the article from 8½ to 10 roubles. It is not stated, however, how this order is to be executed, and under existing circumstances the Black Sea wheat, through the Hellespont, is impracticable.

At the market of Amsterdam, wheat rose from 10 to 15 florins, on the 16th inst. ... considerable purchases were made for ex... portation and speculation; other kinds of grain remained stationary.

Ireland.—At a late aggregate meeting of the Catholics, Lord Killem in the chair, it was determined to petition for unconditional emancipation. It was furthermore agreed to petition in behalf of the Jews. Lord Lansdown and Sir Francis Burdett are to be requested to present the petitions.

The Dublin evening Post (says the Liverpool Mercury) contains a copy of a most important document—a document calculated to strike with terror Brunswickers and Intollerants, and gladden the friends of civil and religious liberty, proving, as it does, that Arthur Duke of Wellington, he, who but a very short time ago, was considered the *preux chevalier* of intolerance and exclusion, has been compelled by the spirit of the age, to abandon that inveterate hostility which he at one time professed towards the cause of liberality and justice, and to confess that the settlement of the Catholic question would be a benefit to the nation and to every individual in it. The document alluded to is a letter from the Duke of Wellington to Dr. Curtis, the Catholic Primate of Ireland, of which the following is a copy:

London, 11th Dec 1828.

My Dear Sir—I have received your letter of the 4th inst. and I assure you that you do me justice in believing that I am sincerely anxious to witness a settlement of the Roman Catholic question, which by benefiting the state, would confer a favor on every indvidual belonging to it. But I confess that I see no prospect of such a settlement. Party has been mixed up with the consideration of the question to such a degree, and such violence pervades every discussion of it, that it is impossible to expect to prevail upon men to discuss it dispassionately. If we could bury it in oblivion for a short time, and employ that time diligently in the consideration of its difficulties on all sides, (for they are great) I should not despair of seeing a satisfactory remedy.

Believe me, my dear Sir,
ever your most faithful serv't.
(Signed) WELLINGTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 27.

France.—By our extracts, it will be seen that there is a prospect of a little brush between France and Algiers.

A Toulon paper states that at a council of Ministers lately held at Paris, it was determined that an expedition of 55,000 men should be sent to Algiers. The army in the Morea is to form a part of this expedition, which it is added, will be commanded in chief by Gen. Maison, who is to be made Field Marshal. In the port of Toulon great activity is said to prevail. The frigates Cybelle and Iphegnia were to sail for the Morea very shortly.

Portugal.—The young Queen of Portugal has been proclaimed in the most solemn manner at the island of *Terceira.* The place is said to be capable of withstanding the closest blockade, and that the inhabitants are determined to hold out to the last. It is stated that the Brazilian and constitutional authorities in London desired to send the Portuguese refugees at Plymouth to reinforce the garrison at Terceira but to this the English Government objected on the grounds that it would be a breach of its professed neutrality. An early declaration of war by Don Pedro against Don Miguel is expected.

The King of England has received the young Queen at Windsor, as Queen of Portugal.

Cotton.—The import this week is 9,930 bags, the sales are 10,240 bags (including 500 taken for export) at scarcely last week's rates viz:—110 ... lands at 13 a 14½; 4400 Uplands 5¾ a 6 7-8; 820 ... Orleans 6¼ a 8¼; 700 Alabamas 5¾ a 6½—[The ... due foreign descriptions.]

FROM FRANCE.

New York, February ...

By the arrival early yesterday morning of the packet ship *Henri IV.*, Capt. Skidd from Havre, whence she sailed on 26th Dec. we have received our regular files of Paris and Havre papers to 24th Dec. inclusive, from which, and the evening papers of yesterday, we have selected the following items of European intelligence.

From the Seat of War.—The Nuremberg Gazette contains the following article:—"We learn from Turkey that the defence of the two banks of the Bosphorus is entrusted to Osman Pacha, formerly Inspector General of the Custom Duties; and Abdurrahman Pacha has marched with a corps of five or six thousand men, to Missovia, upon the coast of the Black Sea.—After a short inspection of the castles by the Seraskier, the Caimacan, and Osman Pacha, the ...

risons have been re-inforced. The conduct of the Turks towards the French settled at Pera continues the same. They come and go freely, and apply themselves to their affairs without being molested."

According to letters from Galatz, a Russian army of from 30 to 40,000 men, including the garrison of Varna, was stationed on the right bank of the Danube, occupying the whole country from Isakischa to Varna, being in communication with the garrison at Matschin detached from the division at Ibrail. A strong body of Turkish cavalry, coming from Schoumla, to which a part of the garrison at Silistria has been reunited, is marching for Hirshora.

Mexico.—A friend informs us that the election of Pedraza was to be contested before the Congress, and that legal and regular measures were taken for it when the revolt broke out. Guerrero lost his election by a single vote; and it was alleged that the States of Vera Cruz and Yucatan had been misrepresented through the illegal proceedings of Pedraza and his friends. Remonstrances had already been sent up by the people, who complained that in some instances troops had been so disposed as to exercise an improper influence on the elections. Santana is said to have acted on his own responsibility, and on his own impulse, in flying to arms. Guerrero, for his part, has acted openly in this unhappy struggle, and we hope neither approved nor abetted the unjustifiable measures that were taken. Still a stigma will affix itself to his party, unless he distinctly disavows and condemns them. The question should have been settled in a constitutional manner. If he shall appear to have sanctioned or connived at the violation of the supreme law, he will be considered a mere usurper of military power.

The new Congress were to assemble about this time; and if they settle the dispute fairly, and impartially declare Guerrero the choice of the country, at the same time condemning the revolt as unworthy interference in the concerns of the country, we shall hope to see realized our own best wishes for that Republic, and the sanguine anticipations of some of our own countrymen residing in it, whose letters generally represent the prospects as now very flattering for her tranquility, improvement and happiness.

N. Y. D. Advertiser.

New York, Feb. 5.

Mexico.—Letters from Vera Cruz to the 3d ultimo are received, via Havana. One of that date says: "Our advices from Mexico continue to be more encouraging. Our State, as well as that of Pueblo, has joined the new state of things, and no doubt the rest will follow. Business is completely at a stand."

The recent prevalence of an idle rumor of the serious ill-health of Gen. Jackson has caused a question to be mooted, which we hope that the country will never, in our day, or in any day, have to encounter. We opposed the election of the General, it is true; but we hope never to see any casualty which shall defeat the constitutionally expresssed will of the majority of the People—which is only another word among Republicans, for *the Law*. Still less do we ever wish to see a case arise in which it shall be *doubted* who is constitutionally the President of the U. States.

The case which has been supposed possible, namely, the death of a President elect before the declaration of his election, after counting the votes, by the Senate and House of Representatives in joint assembly, is maintained by some to be a *casus omissus* in the Constitution.

Possibly it is so; but upon a fair interpretation of the Constitution, it does not so appear to us. We entertain, indeed, no doubt, that, in the event of a vacancy in the Presidency of the United States occurring on the 4th of March, by reason of the non-election of a President, the Vice President would be the constitutional President for the term beginning on that day.

A doubt upon the subject, it is true, might arise from a critical and literal examination of the provisions of the Constitution. But, in such a contingency as has been supposed, the Constitution must be interpreted in its spirit, not in its letter; and any attempt to throw the country into anarchy, by establishing an *interregnum*, ought to be looked down by the unanimous disapprobation of all the friends of order and of civil rule. If Mr. Adams, under the circumstances, *could* be eligible by the House of Representatives, in the event of the death of the President elect, we are satisfied from our knowledge of his principles, that he would not accept of the Presidency on such terms; and, in any event, the Vice President would necessarily become the President of the United States.

We hope, sincerely, that the President elect will live out the term for which he is chosen, and many years after it.—*Nat. Int.*

A correspondent of one of the Northern papers, says that the members of Congress attend so much less to business than to pleasure, that he has seen the Speaker exerting himself a whole hour to get a quorum into the House. At last he sent the Sergeant-at-Arms to compel their attendance and directed the door-keeper to lock them into the hall as fast as they arrived. This another paper compares to a Western Court, into which the Sheriff came one morning, and told the Judge that he should probably have the jury ready by the next day, "for" (said he) "we have run down ten of them, and have got them tied up in the shed; and two deputies and four dogs are after the others, and they expect to catch them this afternoon."

There is a gentleman with a team of dogs travelling about through New England at the rate of five miles an hour.

From the Salem Gazette.

DEATH OF COL. PICKERING.

With emotions of the deepest sorrow we have this day the painful duty to announce the decease of the great and good man, the pure patriot and illustrious statesman, the Hon. TIMOTHY PICKERING. He departed this life yesterday morning, (Jan. 29,) after a sickness of a few days, in the 84th year of his age, and has thus closed a long and brilliant course of patriotism, integrity, truth, disinterestedness, and public service. The deceased was colonel of one of the first patriotic regiments in this State; afterwards an Aid to General Washington, and subsequently Secretary of State, a National Senator, &c.

The Gazette contains an article on the death of this venerable patriot which occupies four columns. It is stated that "when the indisposition of Col. Pickering induced him to call a physician, he remarked that that was the first occasion he had had for the services of that profession since the siege of Yorktown. Till the last moment of his life he enjoyed the possession of his mental faculties in unabated strength and vivacity.

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN has been elected a Senator of the United States for six years from the 3d day of March next, to succeed Mr. Dickerson, whose present term of service will then expire.

MAHLON DICKERSON was then chosen a Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Dr. Bateman.

Previous to this last choice, it was determined that Mr. Southard was ineligible, as having lost his residence in New Jersey by becoming Secretary of the Navy.

Important disclosure.—The Boston Daily Advertiser states, that the "Correspondence between President Adams and certain federalists in Massachusetts, on the subject of his disclosures to President Jefferson in 1808, is in press and will soon appear." The public will look with no little degree of interest upon this publication.

It is stated on the authority of letters from Washington, that the Hon. William Wirt, Attorney General of the United States, has had a severe attack of apoplexy.

It gives us great pleasure to state, that the health of Mr. WIRT, the Attorney General of the United States, is entirely restored.

Nat. Intel.

New York, Jan. 31.

We regret to learn that the Byram Cotton Factory, situated about thirty miles from this city, was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning, together with a considerable stock of cotton, and some manufactured goods. This was an extensive establishment owned by several wealthy individuals of this city, and is said to have cost about fifty thousand dollars. We understand the property was but partly insured.

An awful squinting at Monarchy.—The following is a literal extract of a letter from the Dey of Algiers to Mr. Madison, of the 24th April, 1815.

"To his Majesty, the Emperor of America, its adjacent and dependent Provinces and coasts, and wherever his government may extend, our noble friend the support of the Kings of the nation of Jesus, the pillar of all Christian Sovereigns, the most glorious among the Princes, elected amongst many Lords and Nobles, the happy, the great, the amiable, JAMES MADISON, Emperor of America, (may his reign be happy and glorious, and his life long and prosperous,) wishing him long possession of the seal of his blessed throne, and long life and health, Amen! Hoping that your health is in good state, I inform you that mine is excellent, thanks to the Supreme Being, constantly addressing my humble prayers to the Almighty for your felicity."

The Abdication Pen of Bonaparte.—The pen with which Bonaparte signed his abdication at Fontainbleau, was first bought by an Englishman for much more than its weight in gold. The domestic who shows strangers through the palace, finding that this relic was so well paid for, has since sold a great number of *true* abdication pens!! His customers have chiefly been Englishmen.

A bad Exception.—A gentleman finished a Eulogium on a lady with the following words:—'Ah, Sir! nothing beats a good wife"—"I beg your pardon," rejoined a byestander, "a bad husband does."

Something Remarkable!—We are informed by the *Philadelphia Gazette* that a case of death by *malignant fever*, with black vomit, has been reported to the Board of Health. It was that of a colored woman, who died on Friday of last week, and was buried on Sunday. Her residence was near the corner of Tenth and Pine streets, immediately in the neighborhood of that part of the Almshouse lot where is deposited a quantity of old straw, apparently the remains of the old beds of the Almshouse.

Blennerhassett's Island.—The beautiful island of the Ohio which acquired unfortunate celebrity by the connexion of its owner with the fortunes of Colonel Burr, has been rendered classic ground by one of the flashes of poetry which brightened the dull mass of argument heapd up in the trial of the military adventurer. The spot which was once the seat of elegance and liberal hospitality is said to waste and desolate. The embellishments of art have disappeared, the palace crumbled, and the ornaments of taste withered. Drift wood encumbers the grounds and ruins strewed over the spot which was once an image of an earthly paradise. The former owner, unfortunately seduced by ambition to participate in the wild schemes formed by his bold and visionary companion, shared in the ruin of fortune and the wreck of character. The island was abandoned and is now a memento of the folly of its possessor, exhibiting that desolation which the decay of nature brings on the deserted works of art.

Worcester Ægis.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 12, 1829.

We have obtained a copy of the Pamphlet printed by order of the meeting of the friends of Internal Improvement at Raleigh, whose Address was published in our last, and make the following extract from the list of County Committees:

Anson County.—Martin Pickett, Joseph White, George Dunlap Deliow, Hiram Jennings, Moses W. Cuthbertson, John Broadaway, Thomas Griffin and Hugh McKenzie.

Bladen.—Isaac Wright, David Gillespie, Jas. McKay, William H. Beatty, and James Smith.

Chatham.—Jonathan Haralson, Ambrose K. Ramsay, Wm Albright, David Reed, Thomas Farish, C. J. Williams, Joseph Small, William H. Hardin, Thomas Prince, and Peter P. Smith.

Cumberland.—Alexander Elliott, John Hodges, John Smith, sen. Lauchlin Bethune, Wm Murchison, and Randal Robeson.

Duplin.—Thomas Kenan, Stephen Graham, Jeremiah Pearsall, George Miller and Rob't Middleton.

Guilford.—Richard Mendenhall, Nathan Mendenhall, Abel Gardner, Rob't Gilmore & J. A. Mebane.

Moore—Arch'd McBryde, Niven McLeran, James Gaines, John Shamburger, and Bryan Boroughs.

Montgomery—John Crump, John B. Martin, John Christian, James Allen and Thomas Pemberton.

Randolph—Wm Hogan, Benj'n Elliott, John B. Troy, Zebedee Rush, and Hugh Moffett.

Robeson—John Gilchrist, Archibald McEachin, Warren Alford, R. C. Rhodes and Malcolm Purcell.

Richmond—John Blue, John R. Buie, Walter F. Leake, Alfred Dockery, Alex'r Martin, Thomas J. Steele, Tryam McFarland and Robert Powell.

Sampson—Thomas Boykin, Ollin Mobley, William McKay, William Robinson, Lundy Lee, Charles Stephens, B. Caraway, Isaac W. Lane and D. Dawson.

Stokes—John C. Blum, Matthew R. Moore, Johnston Clemons, John Hill, Salathiel Stone, John Buttner and Thomas T. Armstrong.

The first named in each County is Chairman of the Committee. The Committees may increase their numbers to any extent.

The South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at its recent session, appointed the Rev. *Benjamin Hoskins* as stationed Preacher in this town for the present year.

The Bank Question.—The opening Speech of Mr. Potter, and part of that of Mr. Gaston, on this subject, delivered in the House of Commons, will be found in our paper of this day, as reported by the Editors of the Raleigh Register. We shall follow up these with the conclusion of Mr. Gaston's Speech, and some one or two other of the most able speeches on each side, so that our readers may have a full view of the arguments, without publishing the entire debate, which was extended to such a length as we apprehend would exhaust the patience of most readers of newspapers.

The Newbern Sentinel and Washington Echo have proposed an *extra session of the Legislature*, for the purpose of again taking the Banks into consideration, and applying some remedy to the alleged necessities of the people, occasioned by the operations of these institutions. These papers state that the people are anxious for an extra session. We are surprized to hear it, and cannot but feel a little incredulous. If such be the fact, the people are certainly very hard to please, as they are incessantly grumbling about the annually increased length of the sessions, and particularly of the last. In this section of the State, we are confident that no such wish is felt, and a call of the Legislature would, if we be not much mistaken, meet with decided disapprobation. What could the Legislature do now more than could be done a month ago? All the plans for relief were then voted down, as likely to increase, instead of remedying, the evils complained of. Has any new light been shed upon the subject? Or has any change in the policy of the Banks added to the distress? If either, we are not informed of it. Indeed, one of the most prominent reasons for the proposed Legislative interference has no foundation on fact. It is this: that the State Bank requires its debtors to make payments of ten per cent. every ninety days. Such an order was passed by the Bank, it is true; and the fact was known to the Legislature. But it could not be indiscriminately enforced without bringing ruin upon the community, and therefore it has not been enforced, we believe, except where it could be done with safety.

Believing that no plan of Legislative interference can be adopted without adding to the danger and distress, we do hope that the Banks will be suffered to wind up in peace. Their existence must be limited to five years at most, and one of them seems disposed to abridge even that brief period.

The Next Administration.—Fears have until lately been entertained, by the friends of Gen. Jackson, that the next Senate would be opposed to his administration, and be thus able, and probably willing, to throw many obstacles in his way. We have pleasure in stating, that there is no longer any ground for these fears. The late election of Mr. Livingston, of Louisiana, and of Mr. Dickerson, of New Jersey, both warm supporters of Gen. Jackson, give him, beyond all question, a majority in the next Senate. The following list exhibits the strength of parties:

For Jackson.—Messrs. Woodbury of N. H,, Dudley and Sanford, N. Y., Dickerson, N. J., Barnard, Penn., McLane, Del., Smith, Md., Tazewell and Tyler, Va., Iredell and Branch, N. C., Smith and Hayne, S. C., Berrien and Troup, Geo., King and McKinley, Ala., Livingston, Lou., Ellis and ——, Miss., White and Eaton, Tenn., Rowan and Bibb, Ken., McLean and Kane, Illinois, and Benton, Missouri.—27.

Opposition.—Messrs. Holmes and Sprague of Maine, Seymour and Chase, Vt., Bell, N. H., Webster and Silsbee, Mass., Willey and Foot, Con., Knight and Robins, R. I., Freilinghuysen, N. J., Marks, Penn., Clayton, Del., Chambers, Md., Ruggles and Burnett, Ohio, Noble and Hendricks, Ind., Barton, Mo., and Johnson, Lou.—21.

General Jackson was expected to arrive in Washington on Saturday last, or if he should prefer not to enter the city until the Electoral votes were counted out, which was to take place on Monday last, the 9th inst., he would no doubt arrive within a day or two after.—The following is the latest account we have of his movements:

Letter to the Editor of the U. S. Telegraph, dated Pittsburg, Jan. 29th, 1829.

DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure to apprise you that Gen. Jackson arrived here to-day from Cincinnati, on his way to Washington. Major Lewis, Mr. Donelson, and Mr. Hays are with him. It is impossible for the General or his family to say, when they will reach the Capital. They will tarry with us to-morrow, and leave this the day after, and take the *most direct route* to Washington City. This would be by the way of Frederick. The General is in good health, though somewhat disspirited. He would not permit any display here. In haste, your friend,

WM. SNOWDEN."

Congress.—In the Senate on motion of Mr. Branch,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating a sum sufficient to make a ship channel, from the Albemarle Sound to the Atlantic Ocean at or near Roanoke Inlet.

On motion of Mr. Iredell,

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to transmit to this House, as soon as the same shall be completed, the report of the survey made by the U. States' Engineer, in pursuance of a resolution of Congress, to ascertain the practicability of opening an outlet from Albemarle Sound to the Ocean, at or near the former site of Roanoke Inlet; and also the report made some years ago to the Department by Gen. Bernard and other Engineers, upon the same subject.

The Senate was in secret session for several hours each day for the last ten days.

In the House of Representatives, on motion of Mr. Bryan,

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to this House a copy of the survey and report of a canal route from Neuse River to Beaufort harbor, in North Carolina, (made by a brigade of United States Engineers) in continuation of the great Inland sea-board navigation, from the Dismal Swamp Canal Southwardly.

Mr. Hamilton has reported a bill to provide for the exchange of U. S. six per cent Stock for Stock bearing interest of 4½ per cent., by which a large amount will be saved annually.

Sabbath Mails.—The Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, in the House, has made a Report somewhat variant from that of Colonel Johnson in the Senate. Both reports agree that the evil consequences of stopping the mail on Sunday would more than counterbalance any good to be expected; since travelling would not be interrupted.—But the Report made to the House earnestly recommends the repeal of so much of the Post Office Law as requires Postmasters to deliver letters, papers, &c. on the Sabbath. This recommendation is made for the reasons, that the delivery on the Sabbath "is not absolutely necessary for the successful transaction of any branch of business. The merchant or manufacturer could call at the Post Office on Monday morning, receive his letters, and be informed of any changes in the market, before he commences business. It has been suggested, and is believed, that the most disorder is occasioned by a class of individuals not of business habits, and who seldom receive letters by mail, having leisure on the Sabbath, resort to the Post Office to hear the news, or for pastime.

"If no distribution of letters and newspapers were made on Sunday, the arrival of a mail stage in a town or village would excite no unusual attention: and consequently could occasion no material interruption to religious worship.

"If, as is believed, the House will concur with the Committee in opinion, that no restraint ought to be imposed on the consciences of individuals by the force of human law, it will present an absurdity, if we permit to remain, amongst our legislative acts, an express provision, requiring a portion of our citizens to perform certain duties on the Sabbath, which they conscientiously believe to be morally wrong.

"It is believed that the statute books contain no provision, except in the instance of Postmasters, requiring the performance of official duty on the Sabbath."

Internal Improvements.—The newly elected Board for Internal Improvements met at Fayetteville on Thursday last, and closed their business on Saturday.

Measures were taken for recommencing the works below Wilmington, and for repairing the embankment and Jetties; and also for opening the River to Haywood. For which purpose three locks will immediately be erected at Buckhorn Falls.

A survey of the Road from Pettigrew's Canal to Cahoon Lake, in Tyrrell County, was directed, pursuant to an act of last session. Satisfactory evidence was also procured, as directed by the Legislature, of the sinking of certain Vessels during the Revolutionary War, in the ship channel below Wilmington, in order to prevent the Enemy from destroying the town, which, it is believed, was the principal cause of the present obstructions in the navigation of the River. This testimony will be immediately transmitted to our Senators in Congress, and will be the means, it is confidently expected, of obtaining an appropriation from that body in favor of these Works.

The new Lock at the head of Clubfoot Creek, and the necessary repairs in the Canal, it is expected, will be forthwith undertaken, an ample appropriation having been made by an act of last session for that purpose.—*Raleigh Register.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $8 a 8 25; Bagging, yard, 20 a 24. Bacon 6 a 8. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee, a 16½. Corn, 35 a 40. Flour, $6 60 a $7; Iron 5 50 a 6 50. Flaxseed, 85 a 90. Lard, 7 a 7½; Lead, 8 50 a 9. Shot, per bag, 2 50 a 2 75. Lime, 2 50 a 3. Molasses, 32½ a 37½. Nails, cut, 9, wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 22 a 25. Sugar common 10½ a 11, prime 11 a 12. Salt, Liv. 90 a $1. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, 2 50 a 3. Ap. Brandy 40 a 45. Whiskey, 25 a 30. Wheat $1 38½.

U. S. Bank Notes 1½ to 2 per cent. premium. Cape Fear, ditto.

North Carolina Cotton is quoted in New York at 8¾ to 10 cents.

Wheat is quoted as follows:

Wheat, Western,	bushel	1 70	a 1 75
Do. Virginia,	„	1 65	a 1 70
Do. North Carolina	„	1 70	a 1 77

894,000 bushels of Southern Wheat of the last crop have been received in New York, up to this time, whilst of the whole of the previous crop but 198,000 bushels were received.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on Sunday last, Steam Boat Henrietta, Capt. Rush, with the boat James in tow, to Willkings & Co. Agents, with Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Nails, Iron, Dry Goods, &c. to James Kyle, Samuel Ferguson, W. W. Ballard, Horton, Hutton & Co., Jordan Howell, E. Stedman, and O. P. Stark. Several passengers.

Also, on the same day, Hall & Johnson's boat Geo. Washington, with Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Fish, &c. to Whitehead & Fuller; 5 hhds. Sugar to Williams & Fenn; 2 bbls. Cider and 11 casks Cheese to Jordan Howell; Molasses, Coffee, &c. to M. Riburn; 10 bags Coffee, &c., to L. Brown, 10 bags do., to R. F. Yarbrough, and Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, &c. to owners.

DEPARTED, Feb. 8, Tillinghast's boat Eliza, McLaughlan, Skipper, with a full load of Wheat, Flour, Flaxseed and Tobacco, for Sam. W. Tillinghast and owner.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED; up to February 3, Brigs Leopard from Martinique, Enterprize from Philadelphia, Argo from Matanzas. Schooners Fair Play from Philadelphia, William from St. Thomas, William from New York, Gazene from do.

CLEARED, brigs Frances Sophia for Boston, Mary for St. Barts, Independence for Martinique, Fanny for Hayti. Schooners Sally for St. Domingo, Rebecca for Boston.

Assembly Ball.

THE Subscribers and invited Guests are respectfully informed, that the last Assembly Ball for the season, which was originally fixed for Wednesday Evening the 25th inst., will take place TOMORROW EVENING, the 13th inst.

THE MANAGERS.

Feb. 12, 1829.

Commission Business.

DUNCAN G. MACRAE informs his friends that he has removed to Wilmington, and will be happy to serve them as COMMISSION AGENT, in the sale, purchase, or shipment of Produce and Merchandize. Being advantageously situated for such business, having the agency of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Company, with some experience in the trade of Fayetteville and the back country, he flatters himself he will be able to satisfy those who think proper to employ him.

Wilmington, February 10, 1829. 10eow6w.

Mill Irons at Auction

I HAVE a variety of Saw and Grist Mill Irons, which I will sell in front of my Store,

On Tuesday the 24th inst.

Together with other valuable Property, at Auction.

H. W. AYER, *Auctioneer.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 11, 1829.—10-tds

Trust Sale.

ON *Thursday 26th inst. (February)* will be sold at Public Auction, the

Entire Stock of Goods

of the late firm of JOHN LIPPITT & Co., consisting in part of

Cut and Wrought Nails, Groceries, Patent Medicines, Paints, and Dye Stuffs. Also a first rate Gig & Horse. The Boats Ann Francis and Gilbert Eccles.

By order of the Assignee,

WILLKINGS & CO., Auct'rs.

Feb. 12, 1829.

Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment; he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender, &c.

INGOE D. CASH.

Wadesborough, Feb. 4, 1829. 10tf.

WILL DRAW

On the 12th of February,

The Dismal Swamp Canal

LOTTERY,

NO. 19.

Highest Prize,

$50,000!

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$50,000	5	of	500	
1	of 10,000	36	of	100	
1	of 5,000	36	of	90	
1	of 2,500	36	of	80	
1	of 2,000	36	of	60	
5	of 1,000	36	of	50	
5	of 600	360	of	40	

Besides 3780 of $20.

Whole Ticket	$20	*Quarter*	5 00
Half	10	*Eighth*	2 50

To be had of

Yates & McIntyre,

Managers, No. 23, Broad street,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

☞ Orders for Tickets in the above Lottery forwarded to Charleston before the 15th of February, will be punctually attended to.

YATES & McINTYRE.

POETRY.

'TIS HOME WHERE E'ER THE HEART IS.
From the Winter's Wreath.

'Tis Home where e'er the heart is!
Where e'er its loved ones dwell,
In cities or in cottages,
Thronged haunts or mossy dell;
The heart's a rover ever,
And thus on wave and wild,
The maiden with her lover walks,
The mother with her child.

'Tis bright where e'er the heart is;
Its fairy spells can bring
Fresh fountains to the wilderness,
And to the desert—spring.
There are green isles in each ocean,
O'er which affection glides;
And a haven on each shore,
When Love's the star that guides.

'Tis free where e'er the heart is;
Not chains: nor dungeon dim,
May check the mind's aspirings,
The spirit's pealing hymn!
The heart gives life its beauty,
Its glory and its power,—
'Tis sunlight to its rippling stream,
And soft dew to its flower.

FEMALE SEMINARY.
Mrs. Bowen,

FORMERLY the principal Tutress in the Academy of this place, has returned from South Carolina, where she has for the last two years conducted an extensive Female Academy—and has now established a Female Seminary in this place, in which she will teach every branch of Science taught in other Public Institutions in this State, together with the ornamental branches of Needle work, Drawing and Painting She has associated with her in this Institution, Madam PERRY, who will give lessons in Music and teach the French Language. Mrs. Bowen flatters herself, that her exercises as a Tutress for many years, have gained for her such a reputation as will entitle her to public patronage. Her terms are as follows:

For Board and Tuition, $130,

Exclusive of Music and the French Language, for which there will be a separate charge.

N. B. Mrs Bowen will accommodate a few of the young Ladies who may come to this Institution from abroad, with Board and Lodging, and for others will procure accommodations in private families of the highest respectability in this place.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan. 1, 1829.

Candles.

100 Boxes Fayetteville Mould Candles, price 14 cents, for sale by

J. & S. BIRDSALL.

Fayetteville, Nov. 19. 98tf.

☞ Notice.

THE Subscribers having associated themselves with Mr. A. Torrance as a Partner in Trade, their business in future will be conducted in Fayetteville under the firm of Horton, Hutton & Co., and in Salisbury under the firm of A. Torrance & Co.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

January 12, 1829. 6tf.

GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA *ALMANACK,*

FOR

1829.

RECEIVED and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publishers' prices, by

E. J. HALE.

Take Notice.

AT the last Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland County, the Subscriber qualified as executor to the last Will and Testament of Sebastian Staiert, deceased; all persons who owe the said estate are therefore requested to come forward immediately and make payment, and those having demands or claims against it, to present them within the time limited by law, or they will be barred a recovery.

JOSEPH AREY, *Executor.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1828.—90tf

Paper.

WRITING, Printing, and Wrapping *PAPER* of various kinds may be had low, at the store of Messrs. J. & S. Birdsall, or at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

Rags.

HIGHEST prices paid in cash for *RAGS* of all descriptions, at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

June 19, 1828. 97-tf.

Storage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscribers having provided commodious and extensive *WARE HOUSES* for the storage of Cotton, will attend to the receiving of the same; also to the receiving and forwarding of Goods to the interior, and to the shipping of Cotton and other produce coastwise, when required. They will devote particular attention to the selling of Cotton and other produce committed to their charge, and they flatter themselves that by prompt and assidious attention to all business entrusted to their care, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

HORTON, HUTTON & CO.

October 9, 92tf.

To Rent,

That commodious DWELLING HOUSE on Ramsay street, recently occupied by Mr. James B. Ferguson.—Possession can be had immediately.

C. & P. MALLETT.

October 21, 1828. 94 tf.

Just Received,

50 Reams Foolscap and Letter PAPER,
25 bbls. Mulletts,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

November 20. 98tf.

For Sale,

40 Pieces cotton Bagging,
30 coils bale Rope,
35 bags prime Coffee,
8 hhds Molasses,
20 bbls Sugar,
25 kegs cut Nails,
150 sides soal Leather,
200 lbs Quicksilver,
3 tons Iron,
40 sets wagon Boxes,
3 hhds N E Rum,
4 qr casks Malaga Wine,
10 bbls peach Brandy,
15 do apple ditto,
40 bbls. Whiskey,
1500 bushels alum Salt,
500 ditto Sound do
1000 ditto Liverpool do
Powder, Shot, Lead, Indigo, Madder, Salts, Salt Petre, Spice, Pepper and Ginger, by

WHITEHEAD & FULLER.

August 14. 84tf

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.

General Stage Office.

THE Proprietors of the several Stages from Fayetteville have selected the above Hotel as their General Stage Office—where all the Stages arrive at and depart from. Seats are taken and the Way Bills of the following Stages made out at the Lafayette Hotel, viz: Charleston, Cheraw, Camden, Augusta, Norfolk, Raleigh, Petersburg, Wilmington, Wadesborough, &c.

Fayetteville, February , 1829.

House, Coach, and Sign PAINTING.

JONATHAN HART takes this method of informing the citizens of Fayetteville, that he has returned to this town, and intends establishing himself at the same stand he formerly occupied, for the purpose of carrying on the above business, hoping by close and punctual attention to business to please all who may favor him with their custom. He intends also, to keep on hand an assortment of ready mixed Paints.

Fayetteville, January 29. 8-4w.

FACTOR And Commission Agent.

THE Subscriber offers his services to the Planters and Merchants who are in the habit of making purchases in this market, or disposing of produce, to attend to all business in the line of *A General Commission Agent.* He will attend to the sale of all articles of produce committed to his care, and make all purchases, and also receive and forward Goods for Merchants and others in the back country, receive and store cotton and flour, or ship to any of the Northern markets, attend to Banking business, and the renewal of notes Intending to devote his whole attention to the above business, he solicits a share of public patronage. WM. E. TROY.

REFERENCE TO

John Kelly,	*Angus Taylor,*
Jno. Huske,	*Hall & Johnson,*
Jno. M. Dobbin,	*Tho. J. Curtis,*
O. P. Stark,	*John Taylor Wilmington,*
Col. H. W. Ayer,	*S. Birdsall & Co. Raleigh.*

Fayetteville, Nov. 27, 1828 99tf

Subscription

For importing Grape Vine Roots from France, at a moderate price, and encouraging the introduction of that culture into the U. States.

MR. ALPHONSE LOUBAT, having considerably enlarged his Vineyard, on Long Island, where he now has, in full cultivation, thirty-five acres of ground, containing 72,000 Grape Vine Roots; having also the peculiar advantage of being enabled to procure the best species of Roots from his Father's extensive Vineyards and Nurseries, in the districts of *Bordelais, Clerac,* and *Buzet,* departments of Gironde and Lot and Garonne, *in France,* (45° N. Lat.) proposes to the numerous friends to the cultivation of the Grape Vine in the United States, a subscription, which will be opened on the 1st of August, 1828.

Mr. A. L will engage to furnish subscribers with their Grape Vine Roots, before the *First of March next,* and forward them free of expense, to the different cities where subscription lists shall have been opened. The roots will be three years old, and will produce considerable fruit the second year from the time of their being planted. They will be carefully classed and packed in boxes, with some of the original soil in which they have been raised, which will greatly facilitate the thriving of the roots, when transplanted.

Orders will be punctually attended to: the subscribers designating the quantities and species of the Grape Vine Roots they wish to have. They will engage to pay, for 1000 roots or more, at the rate of 12½ cents for each root; for less than 1000, at the rate of 15 cents; and 25 cents per root for less than 50. *Roots only two years old,* shall be paid for at the rate of 9 cents each, for 1000 or more; 12½ cents for less than 1000; and 18 cents for less than 50 roots.

Payment to be made on delivery of the roots.

Letters not received, unless post paid.

Subscription Lists are opened at

New York, with Alphonse Loubat, 85 Wall street.	
Boston,	E. Copeland, Jun.
Albany,	R. McMichael.
Philadelphia,	Van Amringe.
Baltimore,	Willard Rhoads.
Washington City,	Wm. Pairo.
Richmond,	Davenport Allen & Co.
Fayetteville, N. C.	Edw. J. Hale.
Charleston,	T. & T. Street & Co.
Savannah,	Hall, Shapter, & Tupper.
New Orleans,	Foster & Hutton.

Mr. A. LOUBAT'S Book on the Culture of the Grape Vine, and on the making of Wine, may be found at the principal Booksellers of the U. States; and his Agents will furnish them *gratis,* to subscribers.

Subscribers will have their Roots sent to the Port of Wilmington, in this State, free of expense.

For Sale.

A GENERAL assortment of *Dry Goods, Hardware, and Cutlery.*

50 pieces Cotton Bagging. Bale Rope & Twine.
10 Tons Bar Iron & Steel assorted.
25 Kegs Cut Nails assorted.
100 Kegs London & Phila. White Lead in Oil.
50 Bags Coffee, Pepper, & Spice.
25 Barrels Brown, 10 do Loaf Sugar.
5 Hhds. Old Whiskey. Teas, & Wines.
English Castings & Duponts Powder.
200 Sacks & Bags.

J. HUSKE.

Nov. 13, 1828.

ALMANACS,

FOR

1829.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the Publishers, have just received a supply, which will be sold by the gross, dozen or single.

WILLIAMS & FENN.

Fayetteville, 27th Nov, 1828. 99tf.

Mansion Hotel,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

L. JUDD PARDEE,

Formerly of JUDD'S, and recently of the CITY HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public, that he has rented the *MANSION HOTEL,* situate in the centre of business in this town, and that the same is now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

The Premises have been, lately, completely repaired and painted. The extensive range of Parlors, Dining, Dancing, and Bar Rooms are all newly furnished. The Chambers supplied with *New Beds and Bedding,* and the Stables well provided with Fodder and Grain and faithful Ostlers. His Bar contains the choicest Wines and Liquors, selected by himself in Philadelphia, and his Larder will afford at all times, the best provisions of the market and delicacies of the seasons, while his *charges will be moderate* to suit the difficulty of the times.

Having had long experience in two well known Hotels in Philadelphia, and intending to devote his entire attention to this establishment, he assures the Traveller and the Public, every exertion, with the advantage of that experience, is pledged for their comfort, repose, and gratification, and for the good management of the Mansion Hotel.

☞ Seats in Messrs. Malletts' Lines of Stages, viz; Charleston, Camden and Norfolk, can be taken at this Hotel, and will be secured in all other Lines of Stages leaving Fayetteville.

Fayetteville, January 7, 1829. 5tf.

To Families.

THE Subscribers are receiving among their FALL SUPPLY of Groceries, one case G. P. and Imperial *TEA* in 2 lb. canisters, a very superior article, and selected by one of the best judges in the Philadelphia market, it being of the latest and one of the best *chops* of Teas ever imported into this country. Families wishing to supply themselves with a choice article are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Also, a few bbls. choice retailing *SUGARS,* for family use. HORTON, HUTTON & CO.

October 9, 1828. 92-tf.

New Cheap *Fancy Store.*

HENRY L. JONES has just received and is now opening, at the Store lately occupied by Mr. Staiert, south corner of Market Square, a large and very elegant assortment of Fancy Goods, which he will sell very low for Cash. His friends and the public are invited to call. Among his stock will be found the following articles.

Extra super blue Cloths. Do. low priced,
Handsome double milled Cassimere
Dark and steel mixt Sattinets and Cassimere
A great variety of extra fine Valencia, Merseilles & Swansdown Vestings
Green, red and white Flannels. Do. fine gauze do.
Coloured and scarlet cloth Shawls
7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens. 7-4 8-4 & 10-4 table diaper.
Irish sheeting. Russia do. and diaper.
Fine cambric dimity. Do low priced
Fig'd and plain black Bombazetts. Do. col'd do
Heavy camlets. Do. Tartan plaids, baizes & velvets.
Leghorn bonnets, superior and low priced,
A great variety of calicoes, newest style,
Beautiful Swiss robes, very cheap,
4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Jaconet muslin,
Do. do corded and checked,
Fine and low priced cambric muslins, assorted,
Plain and figured mull do.
Book muslin, plain and figur'd. Do. needle-worked.
Fine plain Swiss muslins. Extra rich figured do.
Linen cambrics. Ginghams, a great variety.
Linen cambric pocket hkfs. White cravats.
Imitation do. with borders. Long lawn, very cheap,
An elegant assortm't of handsome inserting trimings,
Thread laces, edging and insertion lace,
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns.

Domestic Goods.

3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 bleached Washington and sea island shirtings. Paddings and sail duck.
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 Indigo apron checks, some very fine
Low priced negro cloths. Dowlass and oznaburgs.
4-4 porter sheetings. Linen & cotton buckram,
Ladies' white, blk, and col'd worsted hose, assorted
Fine black and white cotton do.
Gentlemen's fine elastic silk web suspenders.

Silk Goods.

Rich figd Gro. de Naps. Extra blk Italian lustrings.
Double chain and plain black Gro de Naps.
Sinchews & sarsnetts. Green, white, & p'k florences.
Col'd & black Italian crapes. Bandana and flag hkfs.
German do. some very handsome.
Levantine & fancy do. Rich bonnet Ribons,
An elegant assortment of belt ribons. Bl'k love do.
White, green, & pink satin do. Piping & silk cords.
A great variety of taffeta ribons, all widths & colors.
Fine French braids, assorted colors,
Cap ribons, very handsome, a great variety,
Best Italian sewing silk, all colours.

Crapes.

Heavy Mandarin crapes, do. Nankin, extra,
Canton do. a variety, crape lisse and hat crape,
Pink, white, green and black Italian do.
Long and square Cashmere shawls,
Crimson, scarlet, and white 4-4 & 3-4 do. handsome,
A great variety of Cashmere points,
Rich silk handkfs., barege and gauze do.
Green and white gauze veils, with & without borders,
4-4 & 5-4 blk. & white bobinett lace veils, some very beautiful.

Cutlery, &c.

Rodger's fine pen knives. Do. pocket do.
Low priced dirk do. Fine & low priced steel scissors,
Breakfast and dinner knives and forks, in setts,
Extra fine razors in cases, warranted good,
Heming & Sons' best needles. Clark's spool cotton,
Do. sewing thread, all colours. Linen & cot. tapes,
Black and white cotton cords. Steel knitting pins
Gilt and steel buckles, Do. low priced.
Ladies' woodstock gloves. Col'd horseskin & kid do.
English & French Silk do. Gentlemen's do. assortd,
English & French silk hose. Cotton & worsted do.
Gentlemen's lamb's wool half hose,
Do white and col'd cotton do.
Patent Thread, all colours. Cotton Hkfs.
Large tortoise shell tuck combs, assorted,
Tortoise shell side do.
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs,
Toilet, reding and pocket combs, do. fine do.
Misses long necked do., London gilt pins, assorted,
Pearl & cambric shirt buttons, with & without loops,
Britannia and plated table spoons. Do. tea do.
Spectacles assorted. Rich plated snuffers & trays,
Brass candlesticks. Bed chamber do.
Extra silver mounted do. Do. plated coasters,
Bread and tea trays, in setts,
Clothes & tooth brushes. Whittemore cards, No. 10,
Antique oil. Fancy soaps. Toy watches,
Pocket books, with and without clasps,
Best gilt coat buttons. Do. steel do.
Suspender and coat moulds. Paste board,
Bonnet willows. Umbrellas, &c. &c. &c.

Fayetteville, Sept. 25,

The Copartnership

OF *John Lippitt & Co.,* was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 11th inst.

JEREMIAH LIPPITT.
JOHN LIPPITT.

The undersigned having received from John Lippitt, and the late firm of John Lippitt & Co., an assignment of their property in trust, requests their debtors to make immediate payment. Either of the Messrs. Lippitt, is authorised by me to attend to the settlement of the concerns of the late firm.

W. W. WILLIAMS.

October 15, 1828—93-tf.

Fayetteville Cotton Factory.

COTTON YARN made at the above Factory is offered to Country Merchants and others by the Bale at a price, less than it can be imported, by application to Mr. Hugh McLaurin, Mr. John M. Dobbin or the subscriber.

HY. A. DONALDSON.

August 5, 1828. 83-tf.

HARDWARE STORE

South side of Market Square.

JUST received and now opening by the Subscriber, an extensive assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery,
Groceries,
Paints, Oils,
Drugs, Dye-Stuffs, &c.

This, with his former stock, makes the assortment complete; and he is disposed to sell at a small advance for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers. Country Dealers are requested to call and examine for themselves.

JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, Nov. 25, 1828. 99-tf.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington, four or five weeks since, a dark mulatto Man named CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and stoutly built. We purchased Charles in January, 1826; he has wrought with our Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Meville's Creek, Beaufort county, 15 miles below North Washington, on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he may have oined some runaways belonging either to Sampson or Wake county.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery tous, or Ten Dollars on his being safely lodged in any Jail in the State.

C. & P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—19-tf.

Cheap Goods.

THE Subscriber respectfully begs to announce the arrival of an entirely *NEW STOCK* of *French, Dutch, India, English, Irish, Scotch and American* GOODS. selected with particular care, and forming a most extensive and varied assortment of FASHIONABLE AND STAPLE ARTICLES, which are now offered for sale at extremely reduced prices, for cash or negotiable notes; Country Merchants and the public generally, are respectfully invited to examine the Goods:—AMONG WHICH ARE, VIZ.

Cloths and Cassimeres, extra and super blue, black, green and olive colours,
Ditto, fine and common, assorted,
Ladies' blue and scarlet pelisse cloths,
Sattinetts, super blue, steel-mixt, drab & Oxford gray,
Cassinetts, circassians, white jeans and drillings,
Camlets and Scotch tartan plaids,
Green and scarlet moreens and rattinetts,
Russia sheeting and duck, brown linen and dowlass,
Irish linen, Scotch lawn and imitation do. Holland,
Marseilles quilts, 12-4 wide, and English do.
Towelling, table diaper & damask do. 4-4, 6 4 & 8-4,
Flannels, red, white, green and yellow, fine & common 8-4,
Ladies' white gauze do., very superior,
Bombazines, French & English super, black & drab,
Calicoes, a great variety, and some splendid new patterns,
Fancy ginghams and Bengal stripe do.
Furniture do. & dimity, caroline plaids & Ginghams,
Mosquito netts and oil cloths, shirtings & sheetings,
Tamboured, flounced and gingham robes, plain and figured crape dresses,
Plain, figured and striped Gros de Naples, a variety of shades and colours, very fashionable,
Barege, plain and stripe, black do. and hat crape,
White, green and pink florence, blk. and mixt silk camlet,
Sattin and nankeen levantine, crape lisse, white and green,
Blk. sarsenet and sinchews, bordered green do. for umbrella covering,
Soncham pongees, cornelian silks, and watered Gros de Naples,
Muslins, mull mull, Swiss and jaconet plain & figured,
Do. Book, plain, seeded and tamb'd, Scotch Mull do.
Cambrics, fine and common, cambric dimity and furniture, do.
Cambric, barege and fancy silk hdkfs. and shawls,
Flag and bandano do. and cotton shawls and hdkfs.
Barege, bayden, crape and merino scarfs and hdkfs.
Swiss and cashmere points and cravats, book muslin handkerchiefs,
Vigonia, valentia and cashmere long shawls, & gauze handkerchiefs,
Tippets, collerets, green and white veils, gauze do.
Black and white lace veils, edgings, gimps, cords and tapes,
Horseskin, beaver, woodstock, kid & dogskin gloves, black silk do.
Havanna hats, and misses straw do., Leghorn and Navarino bonnets, the latter a new and fashionable article,
Ladies' silk, cotton, and coloured worsted stockings,
Gentlemen's do. do. and half hose, mixt do. cotton and worsted braces,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's silk umbrellas, cotton ditto and parasols,
Feather and palm-leaf fans, artificial flowers and ribbons, a great variety.
Sewing silk and twist, gilt and common buttons, vest and coat silk do.
Rose and point blankets, negro cloths, oznaburgs, domestic checks and stripes,
An extensive assortment of women, men, and children's shoes, pumps, boots, and bootees, fine and common,
Calf and Morocco skins, soal and upper leather, wool hats,
Gentlemen's fine beaver and fur hats, youth's caps,
Cotton and wool cards, spelling books & stationary,
Cotton bagging, bale rope, and twine,
A general assortment of hardware, iron, steel, castings and crockery ware,
Gun powder and shot, teas, loaf and brown sugar, 100 bags coffee, old rum, and cogniac brandy, gin, Teneriffe, and old Madeira wine, Monongahela old whiskey, porter in bottles, apple and peach brandy, old rye whiskey, fresh London mustard, raisins, almonds, and Madeira nuts, sweet oil, olives and anchovies, lime juice, and double refined lemon syrup, lemons, cheese, pickled salmon, and old Spanish segars, together with a variety of other articles too tedious to be enumerated.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,
Brick Tenement—Green Street.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 4, 1828. 87tf.

Printing

Neatly executed at this office

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, &c.

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers,

5 Hhds. and 30 bbls. *prime SUGAR,*
30 hhds Molasses,
60 bags Coffee,
20 casks Lime,
10 kegs Nails,
10 boxes Sperm Candles,
10 do. imperial and gunpowder Teas.

WILLKINGS & CO.

January 29, 1829. 8tf.

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

THE following is a list of property which I will sell, for the Taxes and Costs, at the Court house in Fayetteville, for Cash, on the first Monday in March next, viz:

Kader Bryan, 1 improved lot on the Wilmington road, 1 unimproved do do do, 1 do do do do	tax $1 49
Wm W. Ballard, for Hardy Royall, 1 improved lot 2 houses, court house square	4 56
Do. Do. 1 unimproved, 10 acres, rear of the Grove place,	
Lydia Bass, 1 imp. house joining Abram Scott	8
Sarah Dawson, 1 lot impr joining Shepherd's, on Grove street,	1 14
George Fletcher, 1 imp lot, Kennedy street	1 55
Mrs B. Freeman, 1 unimp lot joining J McRae	
1 house &c joining P Mallett	29
Ephraim Hammonds, 1 lot Barber shop,	
100 acres sandhills unimp	99
Gardiner Jarrott, 1 lot impr house &c. Winslow street,	76
John L. Jerry, 1 lot imp formerly bake house	57
Nathan King sen. 1 lot ¼ acre, unimp fronting Mrs. Winslow	57
Wm Locke, 1 lot imp dwelling near Mims	
1 do unimp do	
1 do do do	4 27
Duncan McLearan 1 lot ¼ acre unimp south side of Hay street	38
Neill McKay, 1 lot house &c Mumford street	
35 acres on the Yadkin road	
100 acres, land on which he lives	5 41
D. McNeill for Neill McKethen, 150 acres	1 14
Do. for J. and L. Campbell, 6-7 of 100 acres, on west side Cape Fear,	1 14
Samuel Maltsby, 100 acres joining Wake county line,	1 90
John E. Patterson, 1 lot unimpr Hillsboro' st.	71
James Russell, 1 lot impr 2 acres Person street	37
Mark Russell, 1 lot, impr. where his mill is, on Blount's creek	3 80
Do. for M. & S. Russell, 2½ acres on river bank	67
Do. for his 2 negroes, 2½ acres on do.	14
M. Sadberry, 1 lot impr house joining Kelly	
1 do do joining Lord & others, Campbellton	3 80
Jas. Wilson, by M. Wilson, 1 lot impr house Orange street	76
Jno. Ingram, Sen. for Eliza & Isabella Ingram,	
1 lot impr south side Hay street	
1 do do	1 96

JOHN BLACK, Sh'ff.
By GEO. R. FERGUSON, D. S.

December 18, 1828. 2w.

Fall Goods.

THE subscriber announces to the public, that he has received his *Fall Supply,* consisting of a variety of *BRITISH, FRENCH, & AMERICAN GOODS, newest style.* They have been bought at the New York auctions, a considerable part at the original package sales, and will be sold, either by wholesale or retail, at very low prices for cash.—Merchants from the country will do well to call and examine for themselves. His assortment consists in part of the following, viz:

Extra super Blue and black *CLOTHS*
Super blue, black, olive, bottle green, mixed and drab do.
Union mixtures, cassinetts and sattinetts
Black Lastings, circassians and bombazettes
Super white Flannels, paddings, &c.
Grecian stripes, granderills, and cotton florentines
White and brown drillings and white Jeans
Yellow Nankins, brown linens, &c.
Superb merino square and long shawls
Cashmere shawls and hdkfs.
Green and crimson moreens and rattinets
Super and low priced black worsted hose
White & col'd cotton hose, & thread half hose
Extra rich toilinet, swansdown & Marseilles vesting
Super and low priced 6-4 cambrics
Satin stripe white and col'd do
New style 3-4 4-4 and 5-4 cambric ginghams
Rich seeded, crossbarred, and stripe muslins
Extra super 5-4 and 3-4 cambric dimity
Do 5-4 plain and figured Jaconets
Super 6-4 figured and plain book muslins
Super and low priced mull do.
Plain and figured Swiss do.
Swiss points, capes and tippets
French wrought white robes.
Super sea island and low priced shirtings
5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
American blue plaids and apron checks
Washington and linen bed ticks
Fancy new style, figured, plaided, and shaded cambric prints, a variety
Rich 4-4 Swiss prints
Rich 4-4 and 3-4 furniture chintz
6 4 pavilion gauze, for mosquito nets
Real Russia and imitation sheetings
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens
Silks—Black Nankin crape robes
Plain black satin and taffeta
Rick black figured Gros-de-naps
Double chained black Levantines
Black sinchews and sarsnets
Superior new style Florentine vestings
Rich ombre and figured Gros-dete
Superior Batteste dresses, variety of shades & colors
Rich white and blue Barege
Black and green French crape
Black gauzes, a variety—green do.
Black and white silk hose, and gloves
Rich figured and plaid barege hdkfs.
White and green gauze veils
Gauze robes, various colors
Black Barcelona Hdkfs. Fancy plaid silk do
Bandanna and flag hdkfs.
New style gauze, wove, and embossed Ribbons
Taffeta ribbons, all colors. Watch and belt do.
Black and blue sewing silks
Wide and narrow bobbinet laces
Thread and gimp laces. Long Lawns
Bobbinet lace shawls and tippets
Thread cambrics and thread cambric hdkfs.
8-4 & 10-4 table diapers. Bird eye and Russia do.
Brown cambric and bonnet bows
Dark and pink colored cambric
Holland, sail duck and buckram
Osnaburgs and brown towellings
White and printed bed spreads
Chintz shawls and hdkfs.
Black tabby velvet and velvet ribbons
Black ostrich feathers. Leghorn and straw bonnets
Bandboxes, wreathes and flowers
Ladies prunel and morocco shoes
Long and short white kid gloves
Colored and black horse skin do
Men's fashionable white and black Hats
Phosphorus pocket lights
Cotton balls and patent thread
Transparent and Windsor soap
Seidlitz & soda powders. Best Tea, in fancy boxes
Fancy pen-knives, scissors, pins, &c.
Scotch and Maccaboy snuff
Indelible Ink, pomatum and perfumery
Paper hanging and bordering
Paste Board and Millinet

JOHN McARE

Fayetteville, Oct. 1828.

Blanks for sale.